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Read!!

SPEECH OF SENATOR BIGLER,

DELIVERED IN THE

UNITED STATES SENATE, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8th.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the following order, submitted by Mr. Fitzpatrick on the 2d instant:

Ordered, That the message and accompanying documents be printed, and that fifteen thousand additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Bigler.—Mr. President, I had not anticipated the renewal of the slavery discussion at this early day of the session; indeed, sir, I had hoped that this thread worn topic would be permitted to sleep at least for a short season after the Presidential struggle. Like the Senator from Louisiana, I felt quite happy in this belief; but it is otherwise. The President in his closing message deemed it proper to put his views on the subject of slavery agitation on record, and the Senators on the other side have availed themselves of the occasion to open up the entire field of controversy. I for one have desired to avoid it, and should not have said one word had it not been for the frequent and pointed reference made to the character of the late Presidential canvass in my own State by the Senators from Ohio and Massachusetts. Honorable Senators on the other side, whilst deprecating the course of the President, in discussing the subject, readily concluded to follow his example. Lamenting the use of sentiments on his part which they deem ungenerous, if not unjust towards their party, their principles and the tendencies of their measures, they indulge to a still greater extent in the practice themselves. Condemning what they are pleased to regard as a want of official courtesy to this department of the Government and to a large class of the people, they promptly violate all these rules in the severity of their own criticisms. Even the Senator from Maine, so distinguished for the propriety of his language, has spoken of the President as an unworthy son of a free State; and the Senator from Ohio has been still more severe. But those exhibitions only furnish another evidence of the fallibility of our nature, and show how difficult it is for even the best of us to refrain from the commission of the wrongs we time and again condemn in others. Such things, however, are not uncommon. Very many teachers in morals, politics, and even religion, utterly fail in the practice of the wise and holy precepts which they lay down for the observance of others.

But, sir, I do not intend to circumscribe myself in what little I have to say by complaints against the course of others. I think the President was right in expressing his views as he done; and, of course, Senators have a right to criticise the act.

But I cannot agree that this act of the President is unprecedented. If I am not mistaken President Jackson discussed the question of a national bank in such a manner as to correct the misrepresentations of the political opponents. President Polk discussed the question of war with Mexico in the same spirit. It is the right and duty of the President to inform Congress of the state of the Union; and entertaining the views he does as to the dangerous tendencies of the doctrines of certain political parties in the country, the obligation on the present Executive to communicate his apprehensions became imperative. Senators may scout and discard the reasoning of that officer, but they should remember that President Washington, even in his early day, felt required to warn the people against the dangerous tendencies of geographical parties in our country, and efforts to array one section of the country against another; and that Thomas Jefferson compared this sectional agitation to the startling alarm of a fire-bell in the night. Nor, sir, will exceptions to the language used by the President serve to break the force of the overwhelming argument in support of what he regards as the true policy of the nation. I agree, sir, that the criticism of the action of a large class of his fellow-citizens by the President, and the condemnation of the tendency of such action, however strongly qualified in protectives of the motives of the actors, is a most delicate task, and should only be performed on great occasions; but the President has confined his strictures to partisan leaders—men seeking political power by means that would hazard the peace of the country, and I think that the people will agree that they deserve the rebuke.

But, sir, it is not my purpose to defend the President. This has already been done with more ability than I command. This much I will say, however—now that he is near the end of his term of office, and when my motives cannot be misunderstood—that I believe that time and experience will prove the wisdom of most of his measures, and that the day is not far in the future when the purity and patriotism of his motives will be acknowledged by all.

But, sir, Senators have been endeavoring to determine what questions have been settled by the result of the late election, some taking exception to the definition as given by the President; and on this point I have a word to say.

I am quite sure, sir, that one great fact settled by the result is, that James Buchanan is to be President for four years from the 4th of March next, and that John C. Breckinridge will be Vice President for the same period. Another still more potent fact is, that the principles of the Democratic party, as defined at Cincinnati, and expounded by Mr. Buchanan—the most prominent feature being that the people of the States who go into the Territories, shall enjoy the right to determine the character of their own local institutions in their own way, including that of domestic slavery—are to be in the ascendancy till the year 1861. Another fact, as distinctly settled is, that the modern and miscalled Republican party, against which the Democracy contended, has been found in a minority in twenty-three out of the thirty-one States, and has been rejected in the Union by a popular majority of not less than one million three hundred and seventy-five thousand, being a minority of more than all the votes cast for either candidate: and in a minority in the northern States alone of near two hundred thousand. Another is, that the modern American or Know Nothing party, with its intolerant dogmas of faith, and against which the Democracy also contended, has been repudiated in thirty out of the thirty-one States, and by a popular majority of over two millions.

But the result seems to be misunderstood even by Senators. The Senator from New Hampshire has evidently not liked the returns of the election well enough to look at them, or he would not claim a large majority for the Republicans in eleven States, when the figures show that they were in a minority in all but eight. He certainly ought to have known that there was a popular majority against Mr. Fremont in New York of over forty-five thousand, and in Ohio of eleven thousand, and in Iowa of one hundred and fifty thousand. He and other Senators seem to be under the impression that their party came very near carrying all the free States. The Senator from Ohio said, the other day, that they would have done so, had the issues been fairly put on the Democratic side. The Senator from Maine said they would have succeeded had the vote been a fair one. Why, sir, the figures indicate differently. Out of 460,000 votes in Pennsylvania their candidate received but 147,447, leaving him in a minority of more than 165,000. He was also in a minority of 43,695 in New Jersey, 46,089 in Indiana, 46,615 in Illinois, and from the returns we have from California, he has not received more than one fourth of the popular vote in that State, claimed to be his own. Whatever consolation and encouragement they can draw from such figures I leave them to enjoy. They certainly cannot claim fellowship with the Fillmore vote, for Mr. Fillmore was himself among the first to denounce them as a sectional party, attempting to maintain doctrines and practices that would most certainly dissolve the Union.

But they deny that their party is sectional, and make the charge of sectionalism against the Democracy. Well, Mr. President, I shall not consume much time on this issue; but, sir, if the Republican be not a sectional party, I cannot conceive what characteristics or practices of a sectional party the Republican party lacks. Both of their candidates were from one section of the Union, they were nominated by delegates from the same section, and they received all their votes in that section. In fifteen of the States, differing from the others only as to one local institution, their party made no serious attempt to get votes, but they endeavored to gain power by exciting prejudice and passion in the popular mind in their own section against a local institution of the other. How else could you constitute a sectional party? It is sectional, and it is useless for Senators to deny it. It is just the kind of organization which the greatest and best man who ever lived in our country anticipated with alarm.

But it is far otherwise with the Democracy. One of our candidates was from the North, and the other from the South. They were nominated by delegates from all the States, and were voted for in all the States. The party declared principles and policy acceptable to the whole family of States. Those principles could be expounded alike in all, and orators from the North and the South met daily on the same platform to do so. A constant theme was the equality of the States, the constitutional rights of all, and the necessity for fraternity of feeling amongst the people of all. How idle and fallacious the charge of sectionalism against such a party!

But, Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio, in the course of the debate the other day, in support of the charge, that the democracy in the North had not stood up fairly and fully to the issue between the parties, remarked:

"In the State of Pennsylvania, in all the Democratic mass meetings for President that I know anything about, there was inscribed in great letters upon their banners, 'Buchanan, Breckinridge and free Kansas;' and their orators proceeded to show that Mr. Buchanan was safer upon the subject of freedom in Kansas than any other candidate."

In the same connection, the Senator from Massachusetts stated that, to his personal knowledge,

"Public meetings were called of persons in favor of 'Buchanan, Breckinridge, and free Kansas.' I have read these calls. I have in my possession one of them, which was issued in the State of Pennsylvania. There are others in possession of members of this House and the other. Throughout the whole canvass in these very States the issue was blinked."

Meetings were called in favor of "Buchanan, Breckinridge, and free Kansas!" and banners were borne in the canvass bearing the inscription, "Buchanan, Breckinridge, and free Kansas!" Well, Mr. President, this is no very grave charge after all. I see no cause of alarm in it. I must confess, however, to some surprise, at the sweeping statement of the Senator from Ohio, that in all the Democratic meetings in Pennsylvania, of which he had any knowledge, he discovered the peculiar banner of which he had spoken. Such banners may have been numerous—certainly there were some, for the Senator saw them; but I cannot remember to have seen any, though I certainly witnessed quite as much of the canvass in Pennsylvania as he did. His opportunities at Democratic meetings, it seems to me, must have been limited. I can hardly imagine how he got to such a meeting, or how he found the opportunity to scrutinize Democratic mottoes. I am quite certain he was not invited to our meetings, and I know the Senator too well to believe that he would go where he is not welcome. He said he endeavored to enlighten the Democracy on certain points. That was kind on his part; but, doubtless, Mr. President, on the receipt of the election returns the Honorable Senator concluded that he had failed in the task.

Again, and in the same connection, he remarked:

"Thousands, yea, hundreds of thousands of votes were given for the successful candidate on the hypothesis that what was inscribed on their banners, and what fell from the lips of their orators was true."

Why, certainly, Mr. President! Who ever doubted it? Who has impeached the truth of the Democratic speeches and Democratic mottoes? There is no hypothesis about them. They give expression to great and immutable truths; and it was, as the Senator says, through the agency of such means that we achieved success. But, Mr. President, it is evident the Senator, in making his developments about the banners, expected to damage the Democracy of Pennsylvania in the estimation of their brethren in the South; but in this he will fail. The announcement of his own presence at a Democratic meeting, however, is a circumstance far more alarming and ominous. There is no telling what fatal influence it may exercise. I think our Southern friends will agree that it was a more dangerous presence than the banners.

But, Mr. President, suppose all the meetings in Pennsylvania had been called as stated by the Senator from Massachusetts, and the banners been as described by the Senator from Ohio, what of it? What reference should be deducible from such a fact? It would certainly furnish no evidence that the issues between the Democratic and Republican parties had not been fairly met on our part. Indeed, it is very singular that a circumstance of this kind should have ever attracted the attention of Senators. It indicates great want of material for the discussion of their side. I know of but one meeting that was called in the manner stated by the Senator from Massachusetts. That was in Potter county. The authors of that call doubtless intended to indicate their wish that Kansas should become a free State; but this fact does not warrant the conclusion that they believed Congress possessed the power to control the question, or admitting the existence of the power, that it would be wise to exercise it. I was not present at the [illegible] I am entirely confident, from the well-known sentiments of the speakers who were present, that they advocated nothing more nor less than the right of the people, the bona fide citizens of the Territory, to settle the question as they pleased, and denying the right and wisdom of Congressional interference.

Mr. Wade. Will the Senator permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. Bigler. Certainly.

Mr. Wade. The Senator seems perfectly familiar with the opinions of Mr. Buchanan on this subject. Now, I want to know whether those banners were inscribed as they were in accordance with the declared will of Mr. Buchanan. Is he favorable to making Kansas a free State?

Mr. Bigler. As to the first proposition, whether those banners were prepared in accordance with the wish of Mr. Buchanan, I cannot answer. The Senator has taken notice, certainly, that I stated distinctly I saw no such banners.

Mr. Wade. I understand the Senator to admit that there was one such banner at some large Democratic meeting. If there was one admitted probably there were more.

Mr. Bigler. It is immaterial how many there were. I do not intend to fall back on that point. As for the views of Mr. Buchanan, they are doubtless just those of the Democratic party, as declared in their platform. We intend that the people who go to the Territories shall decide the question of slavery for themselves; and I have no doubt that, with the most of the Northern people, he would prefer to see Kansas a free State, but denies the right of Congress to interfere.

Mr. Wade. Does Mr. Buchanan believe that the people of a Territory, while in a Territorial State, have the power to exclude slavery?

Mr. Bigler. Does the Senator from Ohio wish to present the constitutional difficulty that has been raised here frequently, in regard to the power of the Legislature of a Territory.

Mr. Wade. I want to know what Mr. Buchanan's opinions are in regard to the constitutional difficulty which has been so often spoken of.

Mr. Bigler. I cannot answer the Senator as to Mr. Buchanan's views of the constitutional question. I can give my own, if the Senator is willing to hear them.

Mr. Wade. Well, let us have your opinions, if you please.

Mr. Bigler. It is no new proposition that the Senator from Ohio has presented. It has been here before, and discussed before: and I have endeavored, at least upon one occasion, to make myself understood. There can be no difference of opinion as to what the Kansas-Nebraska bill means. Its terms are explicit. It confers upon the people of the Territory all the law-making power which Congress possesses under the Constitution. If the authority delegated be sufficient, the people have a law-making power equal to any question. This is a point, however, as to the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. My construction of that instrument certainly is of very little importance, but still I am willing to express it. I am of opinion that the people through their local legislature have that power. I arrive at this conclusion, because I can see but two sources of law-making power for a Territory—the one, Congress, and the other, the people. I hold that, when Congress has conferred upon the people of a Territory all the law-making power which it possesses under the Constitution, the power is complete in the people, equal to the question of domestic slavery, or any other subject; but this is a legal question, and I for one should be gratified to see it decided.

Mr. Wade. The reason why I asked the question, and wished the Senator's opinion upon the subject, was, that, towards the close of the last session, the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Trumbull,) in an amendment to a pending bill, proposed to declare what was the true intent and meaning of those peculiar words in the Nebraska-bill; namely, that it was intended that the people, through their Territorial Legislature, should have the power to prohibit slavery in the Territories. Upon that proposition, if I am not mistaken, the Senator voted in the negative.

Mr. Bigler. Mr. President, every member of this body understands that subject very well. The Senator from Illinois upon the other side did offer that proposition, as an amendment to what is known as the Toombs bill. He offered this bill, which was not germane, and I should not have voted for it, however I had believed in its truth. It was out of place when offered to a bill where the question did not properly arise. But, not only that, sir; a vote in the Senate of the United States, to decide a judicial question, was agreed on all hands to be unnecessary, if not improper. I declared my views on that occasion, and I voted against the amendment. Why, Mr. President, who in the North has ever pretended to advocate the establishment of slavery in Kansas? No man; no one, of all the orators whom I have met in the canvass, whether from the South or North, did any such thing. Their uniform doctrine was, that the people, through a proper law-making power, should carry out their own views.

But it is obvious that the object of this debate, on the part of Senators on the other side, is to make the impression in the country that we have not achieved victory on a fair and full discussion of the main point at issue, and thus revive the sinking hopes of their followers.

Mr. Wade. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him one question. He is not so explicit as I could wish.

Mr. Bigler. The Senator can proceed.

Mr. Wade. The gentleman has just stated that he is for leaving the question of freedom in the Territories to be decided by the people of the Territories as they please. In the next breath, he tells us there is a constitutional question to be decided by the courts. I do not understand how he reconciles these two ideas.

Mr. Bigler. I did not raise a constitutional question. There is one, and let it be decided, I am claiming that the people have that power.

Mr. Wade. Then, why talk of devolving it on the courts? Why is it improper for us to declare that we mean to exercise the power, if we have it?

Mr. Bigler. You can raise the question, and have it decided. As the Senator from Ohio claims the entire power to be in Congress, he must be perfectly satisfied that the entire power has been delegated to the people.

Sir, I cannot speak of the canvass in Indiana or Illinois, for I was not in those States; but of New Jersey and Pennsylvania I can speak; and in these States I know that the issues were met boldly and broadly. In the whole range of my observation and reading, I cannot call to mind an instance where a public speaker or a Democratic newspaper demurred to the Democratic doctrine on the slavery question as enunciated at Cincinnati. Indeed, it was the beauty and force of this broad doctrine that enabled the Democracy to withstand the varied and potent element of prejudice and passion employed on the other side.

But, Mr. President, the honorable Senators from Ohio and Massachusetts are evidently unhappy, because of the term "free Kansas" in connection with a Democratic meeting. I hope it has not taken these Senators till now to discover that the Democracy are the advocates of real freedom for Kansas—that kind of freedom which our fathers achieved in the conflict with the forces of George III. We are for leaving the people of Kansas free to make their own institutions, and are, therefore, for free Kansas.—The Republican party, on the other hand, talk most about freedom in Kansas, but distinctly propose that, as to the white population, the exercise of their judgment shall not be entirely free. We say Kansas will be free when her people do as they please as to their domestic institutions. The Republicans say not so: Kansas will be free when her people obey their dictation as to a portion of those institutions.—They propose to enslave the will of the people by dictating what they shall do. We leave them to the dictates of their own judgment.—They say we are for negro slavery in the Territories; this we deny. We say, they propose to enslave the will of the white people to some extent, and that they cannot dispute. Herein is the difference. In this connection, and in this way, we talked about "free Kansas" in the canvass for President, but I never heard a Democratic speaker suggest that Kansas should not come into the Union, whatever her decision might be, nor did I ever hear a speaker on the other side who expressed a willingness to see her admitted unless she decided in accordance with his views on the subject. The Senator from Maine, the other day, declined to say what he would do in such a contingency. The Senator from Ohio, however, with less reserve, declared as follows:

"Union or no Union, come what may, I believe it to be the settled purpose of the northern people to limit slavery to the States in which it now exists."

Many, very many of the Republican speakers in the North took this ground boldly, and made it the basis of appeal for votes for their candidate.

The Senator from Massachusetts says that the members of the House who voted for Mr. Dunn's bill last session were called pro-slavery men in the canvass. I never heard any such allegation. It is true, that in reply to the charge so constantly made by the Fremont party, that the Democrats were seeking to extend slavery, we said that the only attempt that had ever been made to increase slavery by act of Congress was that of the Republican members of the House who voted for Mr. Dunn's bill.—This we did say; and because that bill proposed to maintain slavery in Kansas up to the year 1858, and provided that children born of slave parents in the Territory, and sold in the meantime to a slave State, should be slaves for life, and holding as we did that the increase of slavery can only be brought about by the increase of the number of beings in bondage, we did maintain that Mr. Dunn's bill was virtually to increase slavery.

Mr. Trumbull. Will the Senator from Pennsylvania allow me to interrupt him for a moment?

Mr. Bigler. No sir. I beg the Senator from Illinois to excuse me, if he pleases. I find that if I yield to further interruptions my speech will be much longer than I intended.

Mr. Trumbull. I wished to correct the Senator in regard to that bill.

Mr. Bigler. It was the practice of the Fremont party in the canvass to charge the Democracy with seeking to increase slavery, and we availed ourselves of the facts I have stated in retort. So far from looking to the increase of slavery by act of Congress, I know of no means by which such a work could be accomplished, except through the recommencement of the slave trade, and no one would entertain such an idea. But the Republicans in the House, holding that slavery has no legal existence in the Territory of Kansas, voted to recognize and maintain it till 1858, and to provide that the issue of slave parents, if sold to a slave State in meantime, should be slaves for life, virtually attempted, according to their own doctrine, to increase the number of slaves by act of Congress.

Many persons are in the habit of confounding the increase of slavery with its territorial extension; and some, doubtless, voted the Republican ticket, because they believed that the inhibition of slavery as to Kansas, was to retard the growth of the institution. Were I a citizen of Kansas, with my present impressions, I should vote against the establishment of slavery; but in doing this, I would feel that I was not doing anything to prevent the increase of the number of slaves, or to improve their condition. To scatter the slaves over a great area will do them good rather than harm, and to restrict the institution to its present limits will not affect the increase of the number of slaves for a century; for it will, in my judgment, require all of that period to fill up the unoccupied territories in the slaveholding States. In Texas alone, are over ninety millions of acres of virgin soil untouched by the implements of the agriculturist, rich and easy of cultivation, favored by a genial climate. The number of slaves in that State do not equal one to every square mile of territory. How, after all, then, do the practical and direct consequences involved in this angry controversy diminish as we approach them; and how like mountains on a plain do they loom up as we recede from them? And how painful the conviction that there are those amongst us, found in widely seperated communities, who talk seriously of breaking up the Government for causes so insufficient.

The honorable Senator from Maine, [Mr. Fessendon,] whilst lamenting and describing the prejudicial influence of slavery upon the physical improvement of the States where it exists, upon their growth in population, commerce, trade, and agriculture, remarked as follows:

"I do not look upon this question as a question of States. The States, as political corporations, have a direct interest in the Territories. I do not recognize the State of Virginia, or the State of Texas, as a State, as having a particle of interest in them: nor the State of Maine, nor the State of Massachusetts, nor New York, nor any other free State. It is a question with the people of the United States."

Now, Mr. President, if the States in their corporate capacity have no interest in the question of slavery in the Territories, then why does the Senator, and those who act with him, insist that the States shall control the question through the representatives of their sovereignty on this floor? I agree that the States, as such, have no direct concern, and that the people of the United States who go to the Territories are most interested; and for that reason they should be allowed to determine whether they will have the institution or not. The people who emigrate to the Territories are not only the most interested, but they are most competent, and have the best right to decide. The people of his State and mine exercised that right, and they deny it to the people of those States who may go to the Territories? The Democracy contend for, but the Republicans deny this right. They say that Congress shall pre-judge and decide the question; that those who are not in the Territories must be permitted to control the question. The power to shape this domestic institution in Kansas, for instance, shall be found everywhere else except in the Territory! The Democracy say that those who go to Kansas shall make its institutions; the Republicans say not so, but the people who do not go to the Territory, through their Representatives in Congress, shall decide whether slavery shall exist there or not; that those who have no interest there, who know nothing of the soil and climate, shall be the umpire.—

And here is the vital issue between the parties; this was the issue put and decided in the last contest for President. The Senator has a right to claim much consideration for his superior intelligence, but I can scarcely believe that he is willing to claim for himself and his constituents superior judgment, patriotism, and sovereignty, over those enterprising and hardy pioneers who have gone into that country to fell the forest, cultivate the soil, to develope its natural resources, advance the arts of peace, the ends of civilization, and finally, and very shortly, to add another member to our happy confederacy. The Senator concedes the right of the people of a State to have slavery or not. Are not the people of a territory just as wise as those of a State? Why should they enjoy a less measure of sovereignty? Is the sovereignty reserved for the U. S. Government to the people not as good for a citizen of a territory as for him who resides in the State? Is not the political *status* of the latter equal in every particular to that of the former? Most certainly. Then why not permit the power which all agree is conclusive in a State to operate in a territory? Thus it is seen the guardianship which the Senator would set up can, at most, only exist during the territorial probation of a State. So soon as the people become a State, congressional shackles will be severed. What I mean is this; that the people, when a State, will have the right to change the local policy as often as they please, and no power on earth can interfere.—Should Kansas come into the Union as a free State, it will be perfectly competent for the people afterwards to establish slavery, and *vice versa*. Thus it is seen that this absorbing and angry controversy, which at times seems to menace the peace of the country, if not the existence of the government, is quite limited in its practical effects. If the rule of decision by popular will be a slavery rule as alleged by some, how are we to get clear of it? It makes the very foundation of our whole Republican system. It underlies the institutions of each and all of the States: it is the very essence of true republicanism; it is neither more nor less than self-government.

But, Mr. President, I deny that it is a policy or rule to favor the extension of slavery. Those who make the allegation know better. The vast emigration to the territories from the northern States, sustained by a constant accession from all parts of the world, cannot favor the propagation of slavery. Why, the Senator from Maine has told us what we know to be true, that the owners of slaves in the U. S. do not number half a million, whilst those who have no slaves count not less than twenty-five millions. How then, I would ask, are the five hundred thousand to rival the twenty-five millions in the occupation of the territory, to say nothing of emigrants from other countries who come here almost invariably with strong prejudices against negro slavery? The idea is preposterous. The accusation has been made to subserve partisan ends, and not because the extension of slavery was feared. For one, I think this mode of adjustment a safe, wise and just one. It respects the constitutional rights of the people of the south, whilst it imposes no restrictions upon the judgment and feelings of those of the north. It will at no very distant day relieve the country from the dangerous controversy.

I shall not charge that the Republican speakers and writers do not come up to their platform. I allege the reverse, and the facts prove the allegation. As to hostility to slavery, they not only come up to, but went far beyond it.—The press, the pulpit, and the rostrum, in the interests of this party in the north, vented unqualified denunciation against the institution wherever found. Its prejudicial effects upon the growth and prosperity of the country, its wrongs and aggressions, its usurpations and oppressions, and the hardships endured by the poor African, were their constant and favorite themes. And it is idle for Senators to pretend that the arguments of Republicans were confined to the mere question of the extension of slavery into the Territories; or that the rights of the institution where it now exists were spoken of in terms of even the coldest toleration. It was discussed in its political, moral, social and in even its Christian aspect; and almost universally in such manner as to excite the bitterest prejudices against it and the States where it existed. Just such sentiments were uttered as were best calculated to alienate the feelings of the people of one section of the Union from those of another. It does not become them, then, to complain that the democratic party did not meet the issues. They made far more by fanning the unholy flames of passion and prejudice, and by invectives of transiently occurring events in Kansas, and personal difficulties between members of Congress, which had no necessary connection with the real issues, than we could possibly have gained by evasion, had we so desired. We met the issues, and we met them fairly, and to attest the truth of this, and that which I have asserted against the opposition, I could produce speeches and newspaper writings almost without number, but I imagine that it is unnecessary to offer them here.

Who, I would ask, ever heard of a Republican speaker upon the stump tempering his denunciation against slavery by expressing his regard for the constitutional rights of the slave holding States, or for the feelings of those who held slaves? Some may have done it, but I had not the pleasure of hearing them. It is true that when driven to the wall, they would admit the right of the States to have such an institution, but the admission was so made as to generally leave the impression that, in some way or other, the institution was to be every where abolished through the agency of the republican party. Senators may qualify and explain, and lay claim to entire loyalty to the Constitution and the Union—they may discard Garrison, Philips, Spooner, and all of that school of disunionists, as much as they please; but no man in the north could fail to discover that a considerable portion of the opposition were led to believe that something more was to be accomplished by their success than the mere inhibition of slavery in the territories. They con-

fidently anticipated the repeal of the fugitive slave law, besides the rejection of all territories which asked for admission into the Union as States with constitutions recognizing slavery.

But statesmen of the republican party must necessarily shape their sentiments by the letter, if not by the spirit of the Constitution. Yet, sir, a very large proportion of the votes cast for their candidate for the Presidency, were made up of two classes, viz: first, those who are looking to the abolition of slavery everywhere, and who hope to consummate this work through the republican party; and this is the class to whom the Senator from New York, Mr. Seward, might say, "Slavery can and will be abolished, and you and I will do it;" and to which the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Wade, would give assurances of the prompt repeal of the "infamous fugitive slave law."

The other class is composed of those who are actuated by motives of sympathy for the fate of the unhappy African; of those who believe that slavery is a great wrong upon the negro, and that it is to be redressed and his constitution bettered, by the Republican party. The leaders of that party have themselves been vigilant and persevering to create those very impressions; and if they will have the candor even now to turn around, and proclaim unmistakeably that they do not hold the views entertained by those classes of people, nor seek to remedy the evils they complain of, my word for it their ranks will soon be materially thinned, and those of the ultra Abolitionists enlarged in a like ratio. This done and they will not carry 11 States at the next election. They will not then have all misguided preachers and fanatics upon their side, as they had in the recent contest.

The aggressions of slavery is a favorite theme of the Senator from Ohio; but he has not, to my knowledge, Mr. President, specifically defined what he means by the phase. I am not willing to submit to any aggression from slavery, or the slave States, or the slave-holding people; and if the senator will point out aggressions on the part of either, I will join him in resisting and repelling them. But I can discover, as yet, none of their consequences. In what do these aggressions consist? In what department of Government are they to be found? The reverse of aggressions is obvious to all. The controling power which the slave states once possessed, in all departments, has passed away, and, I think, forever. When the constitution was framed, and the Union secured, the slaveholding States had the control of all the branches of the Government. Now they control none. Then there were eleven slaveholding states and one non-slaveholding. Now there are 16 free and 15 slave states, with six or seven territories to come in as free states; then we shall have 22 free states and 15 slave states, Kansas disputed, and with the right in Texas of making two slave states. Surely there is nothing in this picture to alarm the Senator from Ohio; as an element of political power he certainly does not fear it. The northern states have the ascendency in both branches of Congress and in the electoral college. Where then shall we look for aggression? Is it in territorial acquisition? Certainly not. When our independence was established, the states north of Mason's and Dixon's line, as shown by the Senator from Alabama, Mr. Clay, in his speech made during the last winter, possessed an area of but one hundred and sixty-four thousand square miles, and those south of the same line an area of six hundred and forty-seven thousand square miles. Now, the slaveholding states possesses an area of eight hundred and eighty-two thousand square miles, and the free states, with the territories to become free States, an area of over one million seven hundred thousand square miles. Surely the Senator and his party cannot be alarmed at such aggression as this. And yet this charge of aggression was a constant and fruitful subject of discussion for the Republican party during the late campaign.

The fugitive slave law was another. The law was talked of, even by men of position in society, as though it had no constitutional authority: as though it were the mere act of Congress: and that by its agency alone slaves were reclaimed. They knew better, Mr. President. The knew that the law on this subject is nothing; the Constitution every thing. The law gives no man the right to his fugitive slave. The Constitution has done this, and the Supreme Court of the United States has so decided; and the law is but the execution of the constitutional provision. Therefore, those who rail against the law, rail against the constitution; and those who reject any portion of that instrument repudiate all its blessings. The Senator from Ohio has not hesitated to do this, and yet he claims, I believe, to be a friend of the Union. Senators representing States, the Legislatures of which have taken distinct ground against the execution of this law, say they are for the Union and the constitutional rights of all the states. Now, was not this constitutional provision one of the compacts of the Union?—was it not one of the compromises of the Constitution? Certainly it was; and no man has a fair claim to friendship for either who will not hold that it is to be faithfully executed. The denunciation of this law was one of the potent means of the campaign, to swell Mr. Fremont's vote. How much of loyalty to our people and their free institutions there is in it I leave others to decide.

But I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am not standing here either as the advocate of slavery or the defender of the South. I speak but to vindicate history, and particularly the history of the late Presidential contest, which has been so unfairly referred to. I do not desire, nor have I ever sought, the extension of slavery; and heartily do I concur with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Butler] when he said the other day, "I do not want the extension of slavery."

Mr. Butler. I beg to be understood correctly. The Senator from Maine asked me how the remark which I made was to be construed? I said that I now maintain, as I have always maintained, that all lines of distinction being wiped out, I was in what lawyers call a condi of indifferency. I said, let the institution go where it would; I would not attempt here either to restrain or extend it.

Mr. Bigler. I think that is the substance of the quotation I was about to read. The Senator from South Carolina remarked:

"I do not want the extension of slavery; I have never contended for it. If I had the right to vote to extend it by act of Congress, I would not undertake to do so; I would leave that to the choice of those who settle the new commonwealth."

That is all I have ever desired. It is all the Democratic party contend for. The Senator from Texas, [Mr. Rusk,] if I understood him, expressed the same sentiment. Is there not authority enough here, sir, to show that the wide spread allegation, that we seek the extension of slavery by the agency and power of the government, is untrue?

I do not agree nor do I sympathize with much that is said at the South on the subject of Slavery.

I have read articles from the "Southside Democrat," the New Orleans "Delta," the Charleston "Standard," and other Southern papers, on the subject of labor, comparing white with black labor, from which I utterly and entirely dissent. I have no sympathy with the Barnwell Rhett school of politics in the South, who talk so incessantly and so flippantly of a dissolution of the Union, as though it had cost our fathers nothing, as though it were worth nothing, and its dissolution would remedy a single one of the evils complained of; and I certainly have no respect for the suggestion of Governor Adams, of South Carolina, that the slave trade shall be re-commenced. I condemn, discard, and repudiate the fatal suggestion; and I am gratified to believe that Southern statesmen and the Southern people will do the same thing. I have, however, an admiration for that class of Southern Statesmen who declare distinctly and emphatically that they can only remain in the Union as equals.

There is another class of political philosophers, widely seperated from those of whom I have just been speaking, for whose opinion I have, if possible, still less respect. I refer to Garrison, Wendell, Philipps, Theodore Parker, Henry C. Wright, Gerrit Smith, Spooner, and similar fanatics, who, in attempting illegally to abolish slavery in the States where it now exists, would dissolve the Union and aggravate the evils they lament. Although in the main these acted with the Republican party in the last canvass, yet I am not uncharitable enough to hold the mass of that party accountable for the monstrous sentiments of those traitors to our beloved institutions. And with the madcaps of the South I would throw overboard these fanatics of the East, and take care of the country without the aid of either.

Mr. President, I have been forced to speak of the bad feeling entertained by a class of people in the North towards the people of the South, and of another class in the South towards the people in the North; and the task has been by no means a pleasant one. I have no sympathy with that crimination and recrimination which is so calculated to estrange those who should be friends and brethren. The people whom I represent in part upon this floor have no sympathy with a sectional contest. There may be some in the ranks of the opposition who would press their opinions to the dissolution of the Union; but so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, I say, with pleasure, that the mass of the opposition would, if they deemed the danger imminent, rise free from the shackles of their leaders, to stand by their country. The Democracy are a unit upon the question. In Pennsylvania they have an affection which is coextensive with all our people, and with all of the States of the Confederacy. Her creed embraces the South as well as the North. She has been, and she ever will be, just to all. Among the first to adopt, she will be the last to disregard, the covenants of the Constitution and the Union. Her people remember well how we came to be united, and how the Union has been maintained.—We do not forget that when our independence was declared, southern and northern men counseled together: that the Constitution was the joint production of the patriotism and intellect of both sections; and that upon every battle-field men of the South and men of the North stood or fell together under the re-splendent banner of the nation—that they did so in the war of 1812, and in the war with Mexico.—Are not the events of the latter war fresh in our memory? Do we not recollect that side by side down upon the Rio Grand and at Buena Vista, the sturdy volunteers of the North and of the South, under a Southern General, gained immortal victory over a hostile enemy? We do; and we remember, too, that upon the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, wending their way to the city of Montezumas, to vindicate the honor and dignity of their country, were found together the Pennsylvania voltigeur and the Palmetto volunteer, under a northern General. We, of Pennsylvania, are for a fraternity of States, and of the people of the States. All that we are—all that we have been—we owe to the Union. It is our hope in the future. Such is the feelings of Pennsylvania.

I would not be vain of my State, but I must confess, that when I heard a prominent public man say the other day, "Pennsylvania is the heart of the Republic," my pride was excited. If the sentiment be true, then, sir, the body politic will be healthful. Every limb will be invigorated. The heart will pulsate only in unison with the best interests and happiness of the people of every section. The vital strength will be distributed alike to every part, and disease will hopelessly assail what must be so pure and healthful. Neither fanaticism nor fillibusterism can make any impression upon that good old Commonwealth. The storm of faction may rage, but she will come out of it more erect in her noble patriotism than ever. The more terrible the trial the closer her people will cling to the Constitution, the ark of our common safety. Central in her geographical position, and still more so I hope in the Confidence and affection of her sister States, and equally so as to the sources of that spirit of discontent, which at times would seem to menace the existence of the Government, she may best perform the high office of the Keystone of the Federal arch. I believe she will perform it, should the crisis come, and that, though the controversy between the North and the South, so much lamented by all patriots, may go on for centuries, she will maintain her integrity to the Union, and be found standing like some impassible isthmus between the bitter waves of discontent, whether they dash against her northern or her southern side.

PORTRAIT OF GOV. GEARY.—The Kansas correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following concerning Gov. Geary, which shows how his determined and impartial course is rapidly overcoming even the hostility of his enemies:

"I saw Geary this morning, and am quite charmed with him. He is the best talking man I have met, and I cannot but think him sincere. At all events, it seems to me ungenerous to condemn him in advance. "Give the devil his due." If the Governor is a "devil," he is quite an elegant gentleman. I don't know why I thought him a gray-headed old man. Perhaps his name conveys that idea. But, to my surprise, I found him quite an Apollo—six feet high at least, faultlessly formed, a very handsome face, jet black eyes, straight hair, and fine whiskers and moustache—in short, just the sort of a man to win the love of the ladies. No wonder the Lawrence girls have invited him to a Thanksgiving dinner next Thursday. My dear friend, depend upon it Geary is doing well. He has not, it is true, done all we can wish; but he has done a deal more than the other side have wished, I can assure you."

☞ Mr. ADAM FERGUSON has opened a new Store in Bedford, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns. He is a clever gentleman and deserves to be liberally patronized.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Dec. 26, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

A Great Speech.

☞ The *Gazette* of to-day is enriched with the speech of Hon. WM. BIGLER, recently delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the motion to print a number of extra copies of the message of the President. In this speech, the Governor argues the slavery question so fully, and exposes the duplicity of our opponents so fairly and powerfully, that we feel satisfied it will command universal attention, and the admiration of the Democracy, especially, throughout the Union. The author of this great speech is certainly one of the most pointed reasoners, as he is one of the most eloquent debaters in the body of which he is a member. Pennsylvania is proud of him, and well she may be. Stricken down by a midnight conspiracy, (although one of the best Governors we ever had,) the people soon elevated him to a higher trust, and a perusal of the speech alluded to will satisfy them that they were not mistaken in their man.

Learned Senators taxed all their ingenuity to confound and perplex him by asking questions, but they did not make much by the operation, as will be seen by his ready and happy replies.

U. S. Senator.

☞ One of the most important acts of the next Legislature will be to elect a United States Senator to serve for six years from the 4th of March next; and, although we have but a small majority in that body, owing to the infamous apportionment of the State, which gives our opponents the Senate against a popular majority of thousands; yet it is quite sufficient to secure the services of a true and faithful Democrat.

There are a number of distinguished gentlemen named in connection with the trust, and the Legislature will no doubt choose the man they deem most competent to perform the greatest good to the country and the party. We may be allowed to say, however, that were we a member of that body, we would vote for and advocate the election of JOHN W. FORNEY, believing him to be the man of all others named for the present crisis. He not only possesses ability of the highest order, but a degree of nerve and energy with which but few men are gifted. He is as familiar with the politics of Pennsylvania and of the Union as he is with the alphabet, and his keen perception would be a sure guarantee that the interests of the people would not suffer in his hands.

With such intellects as BIGLER and FORNEY in the Senate, Pennsylvania would again assume her proper position in that dignified body. Let our Representatives act with a wise discrimination in this matter, and not be governed by personal or local favoritism in the discharge of this great duty, and they will reflect lasting credit upon themselves and their country.

☞ The Harrisburg Telegraph, the organ of Gov. POLLOCK, in its issue of last week, in speaking of John P. Sanderson, of the Philadelphia News, alleges that his conduct during the last campaign was marked with FALSEHOOD, TREACHERY, and CORRUPTION." And this is the identical "John P." who wants a black republican elected speaker of the Senate, one too, who turned traitor to Filmore on the eve of the election; and the same man that is now expending all his energies in charging Fraud upon the Democracy, and in writing articles designed to exclude from the right of suffrage all who are unable to read and write! John retorts, and charges the black republican leaders with all manner of rascality, and says they were bought like cattle in the market. Yet these were the rotten elements which proclaimed "Union for the sake of the Union."

☞ We observe by the Chambersburg papers that Col. McCLURE, well known as editor of the Chambersburg Repository and Harrisburg Telegraph, has commenced the practice of the law in that place, in company with Mr. McClelland. In all his social relations, Col. McClure is considered decidedly a clever man and a gentleman, and, as the publisher of a paper, he certainly exhibited one of the neatest sheets in the country. Notwithstanding the Col. is an uncompromising enemy of the Democracy, his bold and manly denunciation of Know Nothingism made him many warm friends in the ranks of our party. The fact that the K. N's in Bedford hate him with a perfect hatred, is, we think, the highest recommendation he could receive from that quarter.—In the practice of his profession, we wish him great prosperity—and, as we believe his "better half" (an elegant and accomplished lady) rather holds to the Democracy, we should not be surprized if the Col. would eventually fall back upon that column as the sure support of the country. When he does we will announce the fact in the Gazette.

☞ The Louisville Journal has made the wonderful discovery that the democratic votes in Kentucky, at the last election, "were increased to an unprecedented degree." That's so, and that is what enabled us to carry that old Gibraltar of Whiggery, which refused to be Abolitionized, Sectionalized and Know Nothingized, under the lead of such men as Fremont AND Filmore. Democratic votes, however, increased in some other quarters—in Bedford Borough and county, for instance.

☞ Since the election, we hear nothing about the "ten cents" a day? How is this? Our opponents pledged their honor, as men, that if Mr. BUCHANAN were elected President the wages of labor would be reduced to ten cents a day, and thus deceived many honest people who believed them. Why don't they reiterate the charge now that he is elected? Because they know they are "cagged," and that his official acts will expose the dirty and shameful falsehood. Here is the death of another of their HUMBUGS over which they have been shouting ever since Mr. B. was named for the Presidency.

☞ The speeches and papers of the Democratic party all proclaimed that James Buchanan was not the advocate of slavery—and, if his official acts do not justify the declaration, we will admit that we practised a fraud upon the people. He will neither advocate nor oppose slavery, but leave the question where the Constitution leaves it, in the hands of the sovereign people. This explodes another of their HUMBUGS.

☞ JAMES B. SANSOM, Esq. will be a candidate for re-election to the post he held in the House last winter, and we presume he will be chosen without opposition from our side. He made a good and popular officer, and the faithful manner in which he discharged his duties in the last campaign, entitles him to the warm regard and consideration of the democratic party. We could wish him something that would pay better.

☞ If any body is troubled with MICE, step up to the General Variety Store of BLYMIRE & HARTLEY, where, for 15 cents, you can get a trap which will relieve you of these little depredators in a short time. We speak from experience.

WHO IS THE LIAR?—LET US SEE.

☞ Fr. Jordan, in his mouth-piece of last week, denies that his praty "avowed that a negro was better than a white man." He modestly says "it is a bald lie manufactured out of the whole cloth," and he defies Bowman or any body else to support the assertion." We make no assertions by random, and always stand ready to maintain any charges contained in our columns, when called upon to do so.

We will take Francis himself, as an exemplification of the truth of this charge, he being the official agent of the party in this county, who even went so far as to ask honorable men to support his profligate political views, although against their own judgment, simply as a matter of favor to him, the said Francis!

Now, Francis has not denied, and will not deny, that he took a solemn OATH, on the Holy Bible, in a secret place, in which he obligated himself to support the dark conspiracy banded together and doing business under the name and firm of KNOW-NOTHINGS. This organization made a positive and direct war upon every man of foreign birth or acknowledging the Catholic religion, no matter even though he should be the descendant of a signer of the declaration of independence, or a man who had immortalized himself in defence of the Stars and Stripes of his adopted country. The good and bad were to be stricken down alike! The main feature of the organization was to degrade and disgrace white men of foreign birth, by denying them the right to either vote or hold office, a fact too generally known to admit of the shadow of doubt. So far was this feeling manifested, that foreigners, (women and children included,) were shot down in the streets of Cincinnati, Louisville, Orleans, and elsewhere, as though that was all their Maker intended them for. For a year, they were in danger of assassination if they dared to open their mouths on a political subject.

Not only so. Gentlemen of high standing in the ranks of black republicanism, who were known to give utterance to the real sentiments of their party, publicly advocated the right of the negro to vote and to hold office, at the very time that a systematic effort was making to deny to white men the same privilege. Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER, of Gettysburg, in presence of Rev. Mr. Benedict and a number of other persons, gave utterance to these sentiments in Schellsburg last summer, and prophecied that the day was not distant when the negro and the white man would meet upon a common platform; that the negro was better calculated to understand our system of Government than the hordes of illiterate foreigners ushered to our shores. Here, then, is the published declaration, by the highest authority, that they considered negroes better than white men, if stained with the crime of having been born in another part of the Creator's dominions.

But further. Mr. JOHN KING, of Hopewell, who represented the "Americans" in the State Convention which nominated the FILMORE electoral ticket, declared on the streets of Bedford, that he would rather see Fred. DOUGLAS, a coal-black NEGRO, elected President than James Buchanan. He justified a Republican Convention in Indiana in calling a NEGRO to act as a Vice President at one of their meetings—and argued generally in defence of the common rights of the negro. Mr. Wm. Hartley was present and heard this conversation. Other men high up in the ranks said the same thing, and the whole party yelled "ANY THING to beat Buchanan."

But, to cap the climax, Negroes are allowed to both vote and hold office in New York, and this right was conferred upon them by the oath-bound conspiracy above alluded to, who would deny the right to Foreigners or Catholics to enjoy either one of these privileges.

Whilst the entire know nothing and abolition press employed all their energies in sympathising with the condition of the poor negro, the same instruments were employed in giving utterance to the grossest [illegible] There is not even a school-boy who is not posted on all the points stated—and, if they do not prove our charge, which Mr. Jordan brands "as a lie manufactured out of the whole cloth," then two and two does not make four!

Actions speak louder than words, but we have given both to sustain our position, in unequivocal terms.

Francis complains "that the Gazette is filled with slanders and lies against him." If this be true, its editor merits the contempt of all honorable men. But we deny the allegation, and aver that the Gazette (for whose reputation we feel some interest) has neither slandered him nor lied about him. This is to the point—and if Mr. Jordan (who points to a great many defects in other people's religion,—has a particle himself) he will POINT OUT the articles in which he is thus treated, which we promise to republish with his comments. Dare he assume the task?

But Francis does not stop. He says the author of all the lies against him is a "regular communing church member, and shocks the religious feelings of our entire community" in exercising this sacred privilege. This slander and malicious falsehood, if believed at all, would apply to the Ministry as well to the individual at whom it is directed, for they are expressly prohibited from administering the sacrament, (and their own judgment would recoil at the idea,) to those whose acts "shock the religious feelings of the entire community." We call upon him or the name of a single truly religious man or woman as an endorser of this fiendish charge, or wear the brand of falsehood in its blackest and meanest form.

We do not boast of our religion. God forbid that we ever should. We are no better than we should be. Certainly not as good as it is our privilege and duty to be, and we are sorry for it. But we can say with a clear conscience that we have no desire to do injustice to any body; and during the exciting campaign which has just closed so gloriously for the Democracy, we made no charges against our opponents not justified by the facts, nor did we claim any thing for our candidates or our principles that we are not prepared to warrant and defend now that the election is over.

Francis fancies himself "a thorn in our side," but he is as badly mistaken in this as he was in his Southampton prophecy, when, raising himself on tip toe, he declared, in an unearthly tone, with savage look—"The Republican Union Ticket will be elected by at least thirty thousand majority. DO YOU HEAR THAT?" Yes, responded the noble sons of Southampton, and exhibited their confidence in the remark by giving such a malority for Old Buck as they had seldom ever given before. A thorn!" Why, where he spoke most they were beaten worst. Under the secret system, he boasted that they had a clear majority in the county of from 500 to 1000, but after his thorn pricked the people every school district, that whopping majority was changed to several hundred on the other side. Even in the Borough, the change amounted to upwards of eighty votes in a single year in our favor. So much for the thorn!"

Personal scurrility is and has been the weapons of our opponents. Failing in argument, they invariably resort to unmeaning epithets, a plain indication of the bad spirit which rankles in their bad hearts. All our speakers have been compared to animals, and several of our audiences to dogs, whilst they claimed not only the "fine looks" but all the honesty, and that, too, whilst Mr. Jordan was arranging with the abolition committee to throw the candidate whom he was fairly and solemnly pledged to support. We have denounced this low political trickery as it deserved, and as it is viewed by the great body even of his own party.

In holding up to the public gaze the wicked and demoralizing principles of Know Nothingism, we abused no man; and thousands and tens of thousands who were gulled into this sink of iniquity and corruption stand ready and willing endorsers of all we said about it.

JOHN MOWER, Esq. and Dr. MULLIN, two prominent members of the old Whig Party, having, over their proper signatures, branded the know nothing organ with gross and unqualified falsehood, shows the contempt in which it is held by the honorable opponents of the democratic party.

If we succeed in bringing Mr. Jordan to the proof for the wholesale charges he has preferred, we shall have accomplished our point. If he fails, his anathemas will recoil upon his own head.

☞ By the Pittsburg *Union* we learn that Gov. POLLOCK has recently pardoned another man who was sentenced to six months imprisonment for an assault and battery *with intent to kill*. We make no objection to the pardon, as it may be all right, but if a Democratic Governor had granted this pardon, it would have extorted a dreadful yell from the biggest to the smallest cur that barks in the K. N. camp. As it is, we hear not a word of complaint. Should Gov. Pollock pardon every convict in both our Penitentiaries, we do not believe the act would be condemned by a K. N. paper in the State.

Holliday Presents.

☞ As the time is at hand for the presentation of gifts, nothing could be more appropriate than one of GETTYS' beautiful Daguerreotype or Ambrotype pictures, done up in plain or ornamental cases, at moderate prices. We have examined some of his specimens, and have no hesitation in saying that they will compare favorably with any we have seen in the city galleries. His rooms are in the Exchange. Give him a call.

Extensive Firm.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Messrs. Everhart, Ashcom & Co. have opened a new Store and established an extensive Forwarding and Commission House, at Hopewell, Pa., which will necessarily prove a great accommodation to the citizens of Bedford county. They are all gentlemen of high character, and deserve to be liberally patronized.

☞ Col. GOSSLER, President of the Bedford Mineral Spring Company, invites proposals for the erection of two new Bath-houses, and the turnpiking of that part of road near the main building about which we have heretofore heard so much complaint. To those who design visiting our Springs, these handsome improvements will be highly gratifying. The President understands his duty, and will perform it.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Popular Vote for President.

The annexed table contains, in effect, the whole vote of the United States, except a few counties, townships, plantations, &c., which were excluded on account of informality, or were returned too late to be counted, or not returned at all. Omitting these, the total vote—

For Buchanan is	1,850,786
For Fremont	1,336,815
Buchanan over Fremont	522,971
Buchanan and Fillmore over Fremont	1,393,097
Fremont and Fillmore over Buchanan	347,195
Fillmore's vote is	870,146
Total number of votes returned in season to be counted	4,066,727

Exclusive of a few votes for Gerrit Smith.

Buchanan's vote is larger by a quarter of a million than was ever before given to a presidential

The Casualty at Alliance—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The inquest, sworn to investigate and decide upon the causes which led to the late terrible slaughter at Alliance, concluded their labors on Thursday evening, sealing their verdict and transmitting it to the District Attorney of Stark county. The document was transmitted by telegraph yesterday, and furnished to the press by Mr. Robert Stevenson, telegraph operator at the Allegheny depot of the Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad Company. They have found, as will be seen below, that John Cherry, the engineer of the Cleveland train was concerned, as principal, in the death of the parties. We understand that he has not been arrested; that his whereabouts are known to the Directors of the Pittsburg and Cleveland train, and that he expresses a willingness to give himself up, if protected from the violence of an excited public. The following is the verdict:

"We, the undersigned, jurors empannelled and sworn on the 8th day of December; in the year 1856, of the township of Lexington, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, by A. L. Jones, a justice of the peace in and for the township of Lexington in said county, and acting as coroner for the time being, to enquire and true presentment make in what manner and by whom King Watson, Dr. P. B. Smith, Sarah B. Smith, J. C. McIntyre, Jacob Rudie, Pearson Otterbalt, Nicholas G. Taylor and John Brooks, whose bodies were found at the railroad station house on the Cleveland and Pittsburg track in the town of Alliance, and in said township of Lexington, on the evening of the 8th day of December, in the year 1856, came to their death.

"After having heard evidence extensively and examined the bodies, we do find that the deceased came to their death by violence, and that said bodies have upon them numerous wounds, (being mangled in a shocking manner and in such a state as to be out of the power of this jury to describe,) inflicted and caused by the passenger train on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad running north over the crossing of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads at Alliance, at the time that the third passenger train from Pittsburg was going west on side crossing, and which collision the jury find caused the immediate death of said persons whose bodies were found as aforesaid. And we, the jury, do further find that one John Cherry, the engineer of said train on said Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad running north was concerned in the perpetration of said outrage, violence and death as principal.

"Given under our hands at the time and place of said inquisition above mentioned, December 16th, 1856.

FRED. F. N. PIERCE, H. LAUGHLIN,
ENOS L. WOODS, ABRAHAM AMMERMAN,
JOHN BATTERSHILL, T. S. STANLEY."

From the Toronto Colonist, Dec. 5.

Real Heroism.

The Wreck of the Schooner Niagara at Fort Hope, Canada.

The wreck of this vessel on Wednesday last was attended with loss of life under singularly painful circumstances. In endeavoring to make the harbor she struck on the shoal to the east of it, and immediately careened over. It was blowing a terrific gale at the time, and the frost was so severe that every rope glistened like so much crystal. The hands first took shelter under the bulwarks on the quarter deck, but these were soon carried away, and they were obliged to take the mainsail boom, which was literally covered with ice. Hundreds upon hundreds of people were looking from the shore at Point Hope, about two hundred yards distant, at the painful and desperate struggle of the brave tars clinging to a spar as it was swayed about by the storm and washed by the surf. At length a jolly boat, with Captain Woods, of the Annie Maude, of Port Hope, in command, put out to rescue the freezing and surf-beaten crew.

A cheer rose from every voice as the boat gained the deep water, and was gallantly cresting the waves to reach the schooner. But after repeated and almost superhuman efforts to bring the boat alongside, she was obliged to abandon the attempt, lest she should be swamped, or dashed to pieces against the vessel. Tears dimmed every eye when the brave boat, which had again and again, until she was nearly filled with water, and was literally covered with ice, endeavored to "make fast" was seen making for land. The poor sailors, who were motionless during the struggle of the boat to reach them, again waved their hands from the boom, for one last effort to save them. The feelings of the hundreds of spectators at this time are wholly indescribable.

In a short time, however, another boat with a fresh crew put out, amid cheers which strangely mingled with the wild storm. Gloriously did they mount the swells, which now threatened to sweep the poor sailors off the boom. Wave after wave they created, as hearts beat high that witnessed them, and as hopes sunk and rose as they disappeared between and anon rose above the swells. At length they reached the schooner, and one vast cheer was heard as they made fast to the davitt. The crew of the boat, with the exception of two men climbed into the schooner to help the half frozen sailors off the boom. One was handed down; but ere a second could be lowered a fearful sweel almost hid the boat, another came and she disappeared, and the poor sailor who had just been handed down to what was his last hope of safety, was the only one of the three that was ever seen. He rose, struggled with the breakers, caught a rope, was hauled on the deck of the schooner, and was in a few minutes afterwards frozen to death. A cry of despair now rose from every one.

The brave crew of the boat were added to the crew of the schooner, and wilder and wilder still raged the storm. From a point of land above the schooner, a scow was set adrift, in the slender hope that it might float to her. It stranded in a few seconds afterwards. From the Grand Trunk wharf, which was to the windward, their best boat was floated off, but its fate was like their hopes—it soon sunk. At last a brave old skipper—honor to his name and to his heart—said he would make one more effort to save them, or he would perish in the attempt. Daring, desperate as was the resolve, his boat was manned by sailors and fishermen in a few seconds, and literally amid cheers and prayers, they pushed her into the boiling surf.

The previous boats having been too small to live in the sea near the schooner, this last was a large and heavy boat; and for a long time it was one dead struggle to keep their own with her. She rose nobly to the waves but she made little or no headway, every nerve of the brave crew was strained, but they could only defy the storm; they could not gain upon it. At last as the cries of those who were on board the schooner were growing wilder on the beach, and the poor sailors were seen freezing on the boom, there appeared a lull of a few seconds, and one vast effort brought the boat under the stern of the schooner.

A cheer rose from her crew. Men, women and children, as they all had but one heart, broke out into a wild scream of ecstacy and hope on shore. The poor frost-bitten crew were safely handed down into the boat, and as she crested the waves and bore them triumphantly to the shore, it seemed as if all human sympathies were absorbed in one intense feeling of admiration of those who had behaved with all the generosity of sailors, and more than the nobility of most men. The name of the Captain who commanded the last boat was Stephen Woods, of the Annie Maude. He and his crew deserve far more than this trifling tribute to their heroism.

DESPATCHES FROM KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

A special messenger has arrived from Kansas bringing despatches from Governor Geary, in relation to the release of Hayes, and other matters at issue between himself and Judge Lecompts, which are submitted to the consideration of the Administration.

The despatches reiterate the declaration that the Territory continues in a peaceful condition.

A HEAVY LOSS.—Speaking of Sam's losses, or supposed losses, in the late contest, the Georgia *Federal Union* says:

"The enemy's loss amounts to nothing.—They staked nothing, expected nothing, and got nothing. Nothing added to nothing is nothing. Nothing taken from nothing leaves nothing. Blessed are they that expect nothing, for they will not be disappointed. Sam's case stands about thus: No North, no South, no East, no West; no honor, no office, no money, no sympathy, no nothing!"

LANCASTER BANK NOTES.—The Lancaster *Inland Daily* says the brokers of that city are paying 80 cents on the dollar for the notes of the Lancaster Bank, and that in transaction of trade they are taken at even higher rates. The Bank is already redeeming a considerable amount of its notes in circulation, by receiving them in payment of debts due it.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Samuel L. Russel, Esq., Treasurer of the Bedford Mineral Springs Company, until the 3d day of January next, for the erection of two frame Bath-houses, each one hundred feet long.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination on and after the 1st of January next.

Proposals will also be received until the 31st instant, for the graduation, masonry and stoning, of about one fourth of a mile of Road. All needful information will be supplied at the Treasurer's office.

P. GOSSLER,
Bedford, Dec. 26, 1856. President.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the Firm of BARNDOLLAR, LOWRY & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandize, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cloths, Flannels, D-laines, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR, JOHN F. LOWRY,
JOHN C. EVERHART, C. W. ASHCOM.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

HOPEWELL, PA.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of EVERHART, ASHCOM, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

JOHN C. EVERHART, GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR,
C. W. ASHCOM, JOHN F. LOWRY.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

Last Notice.

The books of the subscriber are in the hands of Sheriff Alsip, where all persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and make payment, on or before the first of March next. All who neglect this notice, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of Henry Nicodemus Esq., for collection, without respect to persons. No longer indulgence can be given. So look out and save costs, or blame yourselves.

E. M. FISHER.

Dec. 26, 1856.

No Paper next Week.

☞ There will be no paper issued from this Office next week, in accordance with a custom of former years, which should not be lost sight of. The deficiency, however, will be made up to subscribers.

☞ Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. Ashcom, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century—Hurley's Sarsaparilla.—This medicine may be taken at any season of the year—spring, summer, and fall. Gentle, though potent in its action, it so rectifies the blood and juices that cutaneous affections, such as spots, blotches, pimples, &c., are rapidly cured; and so adapted to all constitutions, that it is deservedly esteemed by the many thousands that have taken it, the most general family medicine known.—*Louisville Times.*

ALMANAC FOR 1857.

	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
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OCTOBER,					1	2	3
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NOVEMBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30					
DECEMBER,			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30	31		

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphan's Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1856, before the Judges of the said Court—

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Boor, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, to wit:

William Boor, one of said heirs residing in Sandusky county Ohio, the issue of John Boor, deceased, viz: Uriah, Mary Jane, intermarried with ——— Abraham, Elizabeth Ann, Elijah and Job, all residing in Clay county, Indiana, Samuel Boor, residing in Bedford county, and Jonathan Boor, residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday, ninth day of February, A. D. 1857, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of said Court at Bedford the 24th day of November, A. D. 1856.

D. WASHABAUGH, Clerk.

Attest,
HUGH MOORE, Sh'ff.
Dec. 26, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate & Personal PROPERTY.

The undersigned, surviving Executor of the last Will & Testament of John Wilson, late of Napier Township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell, at public outcry, upon the premises, on THURSDAY the 29th day of January, 1857, all the following described real estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Napier township, adjoing lands of George Mullin, Gabriel Hull, Andrew Mowry, William Crissman, Amariah Wilson, and others, containing 230 acres and allowance, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, the balance well covered with Chesnut, White Oak, and other valuable timber. This land is favorably situated in a pleasant neighborhood, and the whole is well adapted for farming or grazing purposes. The improvements consist in part of a comfortable Log Dwelling House, convenient to a good Spring of water, a Double Log Barn, out-buildings, &c.

ALSO, The undersigned will sell, at the same time and place, the Personal property of said deceased, consisting in part of Stock, to wit:—One Cow, 1 Heiffer, 1 Lot of Sheep, 1 Lot of Hogs, also Hay by the ton, and Grain, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn and Buckwheat, by the bushel; besides Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when due attendance will be given and terms made known by

AMARIAH WILSON,
Surviving Executor of the last Will &c., of John Wilson, dec'd.
Dec. 26, 1856.

Shoe, Glassware, and Variety STORE.

ADAM FERGUSON

Has just opened, next door to Minnick's, on Juliana street, a large assortment of Shoes and Boots, of every kind, size and description.—Also an extensive assortment of Glassware, including cake stands, preserve dishes, cake baskets, hall lamps, tumblers, large beer glasses, window glass, card receivers, terra cotta, &c. Also silver cake baskets, and a variety of other articles in that line. He has also on hand the best kind of Tobacco and Cigars, cheese and crackers, carpet bags, Misses satchels, Gentlemen's canes, shotguns, Gentlemen's and Ladies' gloves, of all kinds. Hoisery of all descriptions, and a variety of other articles, not necessary to mention.

Having bought his shoes and glassware, in larger quantities, than is usual for country merchants, he can sell at reduced prices.

Dec. 26, 1856.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Some of the taxpayers of Colerain township wish to give public notice that the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools, will expire next April, and they think that office useless, grievous, and burdensome to the taxpayers of said county, we therefore request all persons in this county, that think the office useless, to be engaged in getting up petitions, praying the Legislature to exonerate us from that useless office.

John Bouser, Jonathan Bouser, William Stifler, Jacob Beard, John B. Devore, Michael Diehl, Levi Whetstone, Samuel M. Overocker, Wm. S. Beegle, Wm. England, Joseph Beegle, Hiram Stifler, John H. Shafer, John Shafer, Adam Shafer, Aaron Whetstone, Frederick Friend, Isaac Diehl, Joshua Diehl, Valentine Freet.

Dec. 26, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES
OF
VALUABLE LAND IN SOMERSET COUNTY.

The undersigned, surviving executor of John Keeffe, late of Bedford county, deceased, will offer, on the premises, at the house now occupied by Mr. Jacob Knigler, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of JANUARY, 1857, all the following NINE TRACTS or farms of LAND, belonging to the estate of said deceased, and described as follows, viz:

NO. 1. A Tract of Land situate in Allegheny Township, adjoining lands of Adam Brown, other lands of John Keeffe, and land of said Keeffe in right of Jacob Boore and Peter Lemon, containing 424 acres and allowance.

NO. 2. A Tract of Land adjoining the above, and other land of said Keeffe, and land of Samuel Jordon, being Tract in right of Peter Lemon, containing 225 acres and allowance.

NO. 3. A Tract of Land adjoining Lands of Adam Brown, James Wells, Daniel Berkley, Paul Zantzinger and others, containing 214 acres and allowance.

NO. 4. A Tract of Land adjoining other lands of Keeffe in his own and in right of Jno. Hoover, Ann Boyd, John Werr, in right of Paul Zantzinger, containing 50 acres and allowance, being Tract in right of Jacob Boor.

NO. 5. A Tract of Land adjoining the above, and land of Thomas Bowen, John Han, James Philson, John Ware and others, containing 276 acres and allowance.

NO. 6. A Tract of Land adjoining lands of Adam Brown, James Wells, and other Lands of John Keeffe, containing 176 acres and allowance.

NO. 7. A Tract of Land adjoining Lands of Samuel Jordon, Nathan Hammon, Mang's heirs, and other land of Keeffe, in right of Peter Lemon, containing 38¼ acres, and allowance, more or less.

NO. 8. A Tract of Land adjoining other lands of Keeffe, being part of John Herr, in right of Paul Zantzinger, containing 5 acres and 137 perches and allowance.

NO. 9. A Tract of Land adjoining the tract last above mentioned, containing 21 acres and 110 perches and allowance.

A large portion of the above land is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the remainder is well covered with valuable white Pine, Spruce, and other kinds of timber.

The whole is well supplied with streams of running water, and is favorably adapted for farming or grazing purposes.

It is also favorably situated, being on the Glade Turnpike, leading from Bedford to Somerset, and is within a few miles of the Connellsville rail-road.

The improvements consist in part of a good two story tavern house, a double log barn, wagon shed, corn crib, and the usual out-buildings, &c.

There is also a good Saw-mill erected upon one of the Tracts, with plenty of water, and convenient to prime timber.

Persons desirous of purchasing would do well to examine these several properties before the time of sale.

The whole will be offered together, or in parts, to suit purchasers.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when due attendance will be given and terms made known by

SAMUEL BROWN,
Surviving Executor of the last Will, &c. of John Keeffe, deceased.

Bedford, Dec. 19, 1856.

☞ Somerset Democrat will please publish till sale and send bill to Executor for payment.

DAGUERREOTYPE
AND AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES.

The subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and the surrounding country that he has opened a room in Centreville where he will take Daguerreotype Likenesses in Lockets, Breast Pins, Bracelets, &c. &c.. Also in fancy and common cases, a variety of which he has just received, ranging in price from $1 up. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, at moderate prices. He hopes to be liberally patronized, satisfied that he can please all who honor him with a call.

DANIEL R. ANDERSON.

Dec. 5, 1856.

STRAY STEER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber living in West Providence township, about the 1st Dec. inst., a stray steer, about 3 years old—no marks. White stripe on the back. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

GEO. BRANTNER.

Dec. 26, 1856.*



AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is unmanageable and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor, and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood: in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body: and this pill is found to answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. Where their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affection of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for Children, it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

Dr. F. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 26, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
BROAD-TOP COAL AND IRON-ORE LANDS.

THE subscribers will sell, without reserve, at Hopewell, Bedford County, Pa., on Wednesday December 31st, 1856, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all those two adjoining tracts of Coal and Iron-Ore lands, known as the Isaac Grove tract, containing six hundred and sixty-eight acres, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, and immediately on the line of the Sandy Run Branch of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road, bounded on the North-east by the Hopewell Coal Bank tract, (now owned by James B. Lane,) on which is opened the Chivington nine-foot vein of semi-anthracite coal, which underlies the whole of these 668 acres, together with several other veins, and also a large vein of iron-ore of a good quality. From its locality, and the quantity and quality of its coal and iron-ore, this is perhaps the most valuable large tract of mineral lands on Broad Top.

Terms made known on day of sale. An indisputable title will be given.

P. S.—The above will be sold together, or in 100 acre tracts to suit purchasers.

JAMES J. M'ELHANEY,
JOHN DOUGHERTY.

Nov. 5, 1856.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

HAS just returned from the City with an assortment of fashionable WINTER GOODS, such as Velvet and Satin Bonnets, Ribbons, Plumes and French Flowers, Cloaks and Talmahs. Furs of all kinds. An elegant assortment of

DRESS GOOODS,

French Merinoes,
Coburg Cloth,
English Merino,
Plaid Cashmere,
French Merino Robes,
Chintz Robes,
Childrens' Hats and Bonnets,
Coats and Talmahs,
French Worked Collars,
Kid Gloves and Hosiery,
Ladies' Boots and Shoes,
Heeled Gaiters,
Misses and Childrens' Boots and Shoes.

Also a general assortment of all kinds of GOODS.

French and English FANCY GOODS.

Nov. 6, 1856.

FOR WINTER.—Ladies and Misses Woolen Talmas—second supply just received and for sale by *A. B. CRAMER & Co.*

JOHN BORDER, GUNSMITH,

Will attend to all business in his line in the best style, on short notice and reasonable terms.

☞ Shop at the east end of Bedford.

Dec. 12, 1856.—1y.

Valuable House & lot For sale
IN THE BOROUGH OF BEDFORD!

The subscriber will sell, at public outcry, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, inst. the house in which he at present resides, being a large Brick Building handsomely finished, with a commodious Store Room adjoining, a first rate Stable, Yard, Garden, Carriage house, Wood Shed, Bake Oven, and every other convenience. It is situate in the central part of the town, and has been recently newly painted and papered. This is one of the most desirable properties in Bedford, and is calculated for either a private residence or public house. ☞ Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN G. HARTLEY.

Dec. 12, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
IN THE BOROUGH OF BEDFORD!

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public Sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Bedford, on

SATURDAY, THE 17th OF JANUARY NEXT,

the following described Real Estate, late the property of Mary Ann Arnold, deceased, viz:

All that Lot of ground known in the general plan of said Borough No. 57, and having thereon erected a Log Dwelling House and back building; also a frame Carpenter Shop.

☞ Terms: Cash at confirmation of sale by the Court.

JOHN ARNOLD,
Administrator.

Dec. 12, 1856.

STRAYS.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Juniata Township, about the 1st of November, 4 young cattle, supposed to be 3 years old next Spring. One red and white spotted steer; one red brindle steer; one black heifer, with a white spot on the shoulder, and one red heiffer with the left ear cut off. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOSEPH COLLEDGE.

Dec. 12, 1856.*

MORE NEW GOODS AT SHOEMAKER'S COLONADE STORE.

The subscribers having just returned from the east are now receiving a general assortment of Ladies Dres Goods, which consist in part of Coburgs, Thibets, Delaines, Alpaccas, Merinos, black and fancy Silks, &c. &c. Also Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans, &c.

Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Brooms, Looking Glasses, &c. Their stock consists of every article usually kept in store, which they will be pleased to shew to all who may favor them with a call; and will be sold cheap.

Thankful for past favors, they hope by fair dealing and a desire to please to continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

A large assortment of Boots and Shoes just received and for sale at Shoemaker's Colonade Store. Dec. 12, 1856.

NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS AT CHEAP SIDE STORE!

The undersigned has just returned from the eastern cities with a large stock of *FALL & WINTER GOODS.*

A general assortment of LADIES' Dress GOODS, which consists, in part, of *Black and Fancy Silks, Delaines,* Madonna Cloth, Coberg, Merino, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, &c. &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps—Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

The above Stock consists of every article usually kept in Store, all of which will be sold *Cheap for Cash* or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

G. W. RUPP.

Oct. 3, 1856.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., Dec. 15th, 1856. Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

Adams Robert, Anderson S P, Allison James, Baller Jacob, Bingham W R Rev, Bemer J, Brice Elizabeth, Cannon F H, Conlin Saml, Carby Saml, Compher Alx, Doltin Rachael, Dwiand Mathias, Dull David, Davis John, England Josiah, Ferguson Joseph, Freet Isaac, Greenfield W, Hickson Elizabeth, Hildebrand Rachael C Miss, Ickes Charles, Imler Henry, Kegg A J, Kegg Joseph, Ketterman Saml, Long A. H, Lemple Alx, Linch Robt, Mulhollan Sally or Mary, 2; Mull George, Morehead John, Nycum John, Pary W, Redpath H H, Ripley Humphrey, Riceling John, Rouser Ann Mrs, Stine W, 2; Speck Henry, Tobias M A Miss, Wiley George T, Wogan Mary, Williams Jane, Watters Callie, Williams John.

AGNES SAUPP, P. M.

Dec. 19, 1856.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

PURCHASERS, THIS WAY!

MORE GOODS.—The subscriber has received and opened another elegant assortment of WINTER GOODS, embracing a splendid assortment of Ladies and Gentlemens Dress Goods, Boots, Shoes Caps, Furs, and almost every other article adapted to the season, which he offers at a small profit for either cash or approved produce. Call at the Cheap Store and judge for yourselves. We consider it no trouble to shew our goods whether purchased or not.

JACOB REED.

Dec. 5, 1856.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallable a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will offer, at Public Sale, on the premises, in Bedford Township, on FRIDAY, 9th of January next, the following described Real Estate, known as the "Daniel Heltzell Property," adjoining lands of Michael Stiffler, Henry Wyant, Adam Croyle, John Earnest, Joseph Price, and others, and containing 104 acres and 30 perches and allowance—about one half thereof cleared and under good fence. The land is in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn, Granery and Wagon-Shed, Spring house, &c.

There is also an Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises, together with a variety of other choice frut, besides the orchard.

TERMS:—The grain in the ground goes with the land. $800 to be paid on the 1st of Nov., 1857, and the balance in three equal annual payments, one the 1st of April, 1858, 1859, and 1860, with interest on the whole from 1st April, 1857. Possession to be given 1st April, 1857.

FREDERICK BENEDICT,
O. E. SHANNON.

Dec. 19, 1856.

THE ASSESSORS

Will meet at the Commissioner's Office on Monday the 5th day of January 1857, to receive their Duplicates, Instructions, &c.

By order of the Commissioners.

A. S. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Dec. 19, 1856.



THE undersigned having entered into partnership, respectfully announce to the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish anything in their line at exceedingly low rates. We are now opening an elegant Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Japanned, Brass, French, and Brittania Ware, Willow, Cedar, and Pine Ware, Nails, Glass, Brushes, Putty, &c., &c. A large stock of TIN-WARE constantly on hand, of our own manufacture. Spouting and other work done to order, as usual. STOVES of every description for wood or coal, of which we are just receiving some beautiful new patterns. Also Farm Implements in great variety, warranted as represented, the best and latest Inventions of the day. And, as we are every week receiving goods from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Pittsburg, we will always endeavor to keep a full supply of everything in our line, or at least furnish any article required at a short notice.

We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Lead Pipe, Water and Pump Fixtures, at low rates. We cordially invite all to give us a call, and especially the Ladies, as we have nearly everything to make house keeping easy from a Needle to a Cooking Stove.

GEO. BLYMIRE,
WM. HARTLEY.

Oct. 3, 1856-1y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership in the Saddle and Harness business heretofore existing between Baylor and Ling, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. The books of the firm are in the hands of Simon Ling, to whom payment is immediately requested.

A. J. BAYLOR,
SIMON LING.

Nov. 28, 1856.

New Firm.

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &c.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford county that they have fomed a partnership, and are now fully prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in their line of business, of the best material and upon the shortest notice.

☞ WHIPS, wholesale and retail. Shop at the old stand on Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.

SIMON LING,
J. A. HENDERSON.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

Public Sale
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY 20th day of December next, the following described Real Estate situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Nicholas Lyons, Espy L. Anderson, Moses Dubbs and others, and having thereon erected a Log and Frame House, Log Barn, and other out buildings. There are also two apple orchards upon the premises, and one spring. About fifty acres cleared and under fence.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HIRAM DAVIS,
Adm'r with the Will annexed of Christian Mock, dec'd.

November 28, 1856.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Sophia Snider, and of Administration with the will annexed, of the Estate of John Snider, both late of Monroe Township, dec'd, have this day been granted to the subscriber living in said Township. All persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JONATHAN SNIDER,
Dec. 12, 1856. Adm'r.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS, and Corn Mills.

☞ We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial; and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

INQUISITION.

Whereas Susan Dunkle, late of West Providence Township, Bedford county, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

One lot, parcel, or piece of land containing about four acres, adjoining lands of Henry Snider, John Snider, and Simon Shartzer's heirs, situate in West Providence Township, Bedford county—

Leaving the following named heirs and legal representatives, to wit:

Elizabeth, intermarried with Daniel Stuckey, residing in Fulton county, Illinois, John Dunkle, residing in Richland county, Ohio, David, who is now dead and leaving issue two children, viz:

David and Susan, who are minors, residing in Lawrance county, Penna., Mary, who was intermarried with Dunbar Sands, but who is now dead, leaving issue six Children, who are minors, and whose names are not known, two of whom reside in Illinois, and the others in Bedford county, Jacob Dunkle, Simon Dunkle, Jane, intermarried with George Beegle, and William Dunkle, all residing in Bedford county.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Tuesday the 13th day of January next, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE.
Sheriff.

Dec. 19, 1856.

INQUISITION.

Whereas William Anderson, late of Broad Top Township, Bedford county, died seized of an interest in the following Real Estate, to wit:

The undivided one third part of a certain Tract of Land situate in Broad-top Township, Bedford county, containing two hundred and sixteen acres and one hundred and two perches, neat measure, being composed of parts of three tracts of land, one of which was surveyed upon a warrant granted to Gabriel Chaney, dated 26th August, 1785; one other upon a warrant granted to Jeremiah Duvall, dated the 4th of August, 1785, and the other upon a warrant granted to Mary Foster, dated the 2d October, 1792—

Leaving a widow Elizabeth Anderson, and issue eight children, to wit:

Susan intermarried with Christian Broadstone, Wealthy intermarried with Lemuel Evans, Esq., Silas Anderson, Lenis Anderson, Amy Anderson, Matilda Anderson, a minor, all residing in Bedford county; Ruth, intermarried with Andrew J. Dunlap, residing in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and Issabella, intermarried with George W. Schreeves, residing in Fulton county, Illnois.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises on Thursday the 15th day of January next, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE. Sheriff.

December 19, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE!

The undersigned will offer at public sale, at his residence in Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of January, 1857, the following Personal Property, to wit:

Two *Thrashing Machines*, one strap power, the other tumbling shaft power, with Shakers attached—both gotten up under the latest improvement. Cast Iron Lathe, calculated to turn Iron or Wood. The above articles warranted. Also Lumber, three barrels Cider, a Cront Cutter, one new one horse Sleigh, one set double string Bells, one sett of new Harness, one set of Blacksmith tools, one ten plate Stove, one coal Stove, one large Meal Chest, together with a large number of other articles not necessary to enumerate.

TERMS:—All sums above ten dollars, six months credit, all sums between five and ten dollars, three months credit; all under five dollars, cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when due attendance will be given by

WILLIAM RITCHEY,
Machinist.

Dec. 19, 1856.

NOTICE.

The undesigned appointed by the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Bedford, to report a distribution of the funds in the hands of Samuel H. Tate, Esq., admr. of the estate of Jacob Diehl, late of East Providence township, deceased, to and amongst creditors, will attend to the duties of said appointment, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1856, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all persons interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
Auditor.

Dec. 19, 1856.

NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Bedford, to examine and settle the exceptions filed to the confirmation of the account of Christopher Metz, one of the administrators of the estate of Wm. Metz, deceased, and to report an account together with the facts, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Saturday the 3d day of January, 1857, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all persons interested can attend, if they see proper.

JNO. P. REED,
Auditor.

Dec. 19, 1856.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford county to take evidence and report the facts in the matter of the Rule of Adam Corle, devisee under the will of Leonard Corle, deceased, Rule at the instance of Martin Corle, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 2d day of January next, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper. JOHN P. REED,

Dec. 19, 1856. Auditor.

REMOVED.

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. &. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

TO THE FARMERS.

The undersigned informs the farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, that he has made arrangements by which he can furnish, to those desiring, the latest improved and best *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS* of the day, embracing Scott's "Little Giant" Corn and Cob Grinder, guaranteed to grind from 8 to 15 bushels of feed per hour with one horse—Potts' Corn Stalk Cutter and Crasher, warranted to cut from 120 to 160 bushels of feed per hour—Hay and Straw Cutters, in variety—Wheat Drills and Corn Shellers, which are unsurpassed for cheapness and quality—Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cider-mills, &c. &c. In short, every utensil used in or about a farm. Wishing to avoid all imposition, each machine sold by him will be warranted to work as represented, or *no sale;* and, as these machines are procured in most cases directly from the Patentees and Manufacturers, the purchaser will be secure in the right of using.

Prices will be as moderate, and, in some instances, less than the same machines can be procured *singly* from the Manufacturer.

As the demand is very great for the two first named machines, orders should be given soon by those wishing to purchase.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.

June 20, 1856—6m.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store.

As the season for chapped hands and faces is is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

A large assortment of Hair, Tooth and Clothes Brushes just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he will open in Bedford, on the first Monday of November next, a High School, in which all the branches of a liberal education, English and Classical, will be taught. It is designed to establish in Bedford a PERMANENT Institution of a high order, male and female. The male and female department will be distinct, so soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected. In this School Students will be prepared for the higher classes of any College, or to enter at once upon the active duties of life.

Special care will be taken to form in our pupils habits of *order, strict punctuality,* and *thoroughness.* We consider these as valuable elementary characters, and indispensable to sound learning.

The Physical, Moral, and Social Education of the Pupils will receive that attention which their importance demands.

There will be *three grades.* To the *first* belong the *common English Branches,* such as Reading, Orthography, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammer, &c.

The *second* includes the preceding, together with the *higher branches* of an English Education, such as Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, Ancient Geogrephy, &c.

The *third* embraces all the foregoing, together with the Latin and Greek languages.

The Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needle Work, will be extra studies, and for each there will be extra charges.

EXPENSES.

Tuition for the first grade per quarter,		$4 00
"	second "	5 00
"	third "	6 25

The charges for the extra studies will be published at an early day.

The opportunity is now offered to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity of having established in their midst a *permenent* school of a high order. The enterprize, on the broad and comprehensive basis here indicated, will be attended necessarily with much labor and expense. It is hoped, therefore, that all those who feel interested in the education of the young, will come up liberally to the support of this School.

Rev. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH, A. M.

Oct. 24, 1856.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY & FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mill Property, situate in Licking Creek Township, Fulton county, one half-mile north of the Turnpike Road and six miles west of McConnelsburg.—The Mill is nearly new, is large, and well finished, has overshot wheels, four run of stones, three of which are Burrs, metal gearing, and all necessary machinery for custom or Merchant work, and is capable of doing a large business.

The Mansion or Mill tract contains 214 acres and allowance, patented land, 150 of which are cleared, principally good bottom land, suitable for meadow or plough land. The improvements are a good Dwelling house, large Barn, Miller's house, Stables, &c., all built within a few years and in good repair.

Also one tract of timber land, adjoining the above, containing 283 acres and allowance, a considerable part of which might be cleared, being land of good quality.

Also a small piece of land adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing six acres, purchased for a water right.

As the subscriber resides over thirty miles from the above property, he will sell it low and on easy terms; a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on interest, if desired, for a number of years.

Possession will be given 1st April next.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Pattonsville P. O. Bedford County, Pa.

JOS. B. NOBLE.

July 25, 1856.

NEBRASKA LANDS.

HAVING permanently established myself in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, I am prepared to give special attention to the selection and entry of land by settlers, and all others desiring choice locations. The Land Office will be opened early in the Spring of 1857, when there will be offered a large quantity of land comprising the most promising portion of Nebraska, embracing the Missouri River counties, and extending from the Kansas line to the mouth of the Big Sioux River. These lands are yet unculled, and offer extraordinary inducements to those desiring to invest money in lands.

Persons sending me land warrants to locate for them, may rely upon having their business promptly atended to, and the best selections of land made.

My charges are as follows:

For locating	160	acre warrants,	$20	each.
"	120	" "	16	"
"	80	" "	12	"
"	40	" "	8	"

FRANCIS E. ARMSTRONG.

REFERENCE:—A. B. Cramer, Daniel Washabaugh, and O. E. Shannon.

Nov. 28, 1856—3m.

15,000 feet of Cherry, Walnut, Poplar, and White Pine Lumber wanted, to manufacture into all kinds of Furniture.

Isaac Mengel, Jr.,

has commenced to manufacture Chairs and Cabinet Furniture in the shop recently occupied by Joseph S. Reed, where he intends to keep on hand and make to order a general assortment of Chairs and Cabinet Furniture of the newest and most approved styles.

Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, Spring Mattresses, Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat, Common and Fancy Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Secretary, Desk, and Book Cases, and Cottage Furniture of all kinds.

Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Dressing Tables, and, in fact, every article of furniture suitable for housekeepers. The public are respectfully requested to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere

Ware Rooms one door South of Jno. G. Minnick's Confectionary on Juliana street.

N. B. Sofas and all other furniture repaired on the shortest notice.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Nov. 28, 1856.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Michael Weisel, a short distance East of the Borough, or at his residence, nearly opposite the dwelling of Dr. Watson.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞ Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

MRS. STOWE'S NEW WORK, "DRED."

A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp.

Equal to "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Just received at Dr. Harry's Cheap Book Store.

DOUBLE BARREL GUNS.—Two double barrel guns—twist—warranted, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 28, 1856.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Purify Your Blood.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigeston,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Dispepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,

And all Skin diseases.

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparant to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞This medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large supply of New Fall and Winter Goods, embracing all the varieties usually found in Store. We are offering GREATER BARGAINS than ever. And we respectfully invite our friends and customers to call and examine our stock.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 17, 1856.

LADIES' Black Bugle Collars—a beautiful assortment for sale at the store of

CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 24, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOVER,

Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c. will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.

50 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. H. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.

May 16, 1856—1y.

DENTIST.

C. M. NICKOY.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung disease.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Gaiters and Shoes.

The subscriber would announce to the public that he has just received, and will constantly keep, an assortment of Gentlemen's City made Gaiters and Shoes, also Misses and children Shoes, which he will sell as low as they can be bought any where else, and will sew all *rips* gratis. As he has but a small profit on these Shoes, all sales must be cash.

He continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business in all its branches at his old stand, and is prepared to accommodate, in the best manner, all who favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

WM. CLAAR.

Bedford, July 18, 1856.

Jos. W. Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead,

(Successor to King & Moorhead)

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has removed his Clothing Store to the room next door to the office of Dr. Watson, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Clothing for Men and Boys, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

NEW WHOLESALE

DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Valuable Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his valuable Tannery, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., within five miles north of Schellsburg, in the finest bark region in the State.—The tract contains 6 acres, with a two story Dwelling house thereon erected, first rate saw Mill, Tan House 65 by 22 feet, 2 rooms—finishing shop, and beam shop. There are 16 lay away vats, 4 laches, 2 limes, 2 baits, 1 pool.—There are all the necessary out buildings on the property. Possession given on the 1st April next. For further particulars address the subscriber at Schellsburg, or Col. Joseph W. Tate, agent, Bedford, Pa. Any quantity of Bark can be had at from $1 75 to $2 per cord, cash.

ABRAHAM DENNISON.

Aug. 29, 1856—6m.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER BONNETS.

Mrs. GOODZEIT, would announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has received and opened an elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, of the latest styles, and respectfully invites them to give her a call. Her VELVETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS will be found to be very superior, and she is satisfied that she can please all tastes. Her terms moderate, as usual.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

**They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1863.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

Dr. E. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

S. J. M'CAUSLIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.



DR. F. C. REAMER



Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*

Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to make immediate settlement. The new arrangement entered into makes it indispensably necessary that the old books should be closed at once, and they must be! So let all interested consider this a positive notice not to be overlooked.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Oct. 10, 1856.

Assignee's Notice.

The notes, Book accounts, and other evidences of indebtedness of Sansom and Gebhart, will remain in my hands for collection until the first day of January next—after which suits will be brought against all, without distinction. Look out and save costs.

SAMUEL H. TATE
Assignee.

N. B.—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., remaining in store will be sold CHEAP.

S. H. TATE,
Nov. 28, 1856. Assignee.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

ATTENTION.

Buyers of Clothing—step This Way.

The attention of the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity is requested to the New Store of M. SHOENTHAL & CO., No. 5 Lloyd's Row, next door to *Brownold & Brother's* Cheap Dry Goods Store, where buyers can be supplied with Clothing of all kinds, and of the very best quality.

Our stock consists of the very best goods in the country, and at prices to suit everybody. The following will give and idea of its variety.

Coats, from	$1,00 to	$25,00
Pants,	62	9,00
Vests,	50	8,00

In connection with Hats, Caps, Overalls, Drawers, Winchester & Scott's Shirts, in fact every article needed by Gentlemen. Also, a fine assortment of Boy's Clothing.

If you want anything good and cheap call at the New Store of

M. SHOENTHAL & CO.

July 4, 1856.

Gentlemens' Gaiters and Shoes—Mens' and Boys Shoes and Boots; also Ladies, Misses, and Childrens do., for sale by

CRAMER & CO.